(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開平10-158771

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 6月16日

(51) Int.Cl.⁸

C 2 2 C 21/02

識別記号

FΙ

C 2 2 C 21/02

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数1 OL (全 5 頁)

(21)出願番号

(22)出願日

特願平8-321473

平成8年(1996)12月2日

(71)出願人 000002004

昭和電工株式会社

東京都港区芝大門1丁目13番9号

(71)出願人 596173610

喜多方軽金属株式会社

福島県喜多方市長内7840

(72)発明者 横井 慶一

千葉県市原市八幡海岸通3番地 昭和電工

株式会社千葉事業所内

(72)発明者 渡辺 俊夫

千葉県市原市八幡海岸通3番地 昭和電工

株式会社千葉事業所内

(74)代理人 弁理士 矢口 平

最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 耐圧性に優れた鋳物用アルミニウム合金

(57)【要約】

【課題】 耐圧性の良好なアルミニウム鋳物合金を提供する。

【解決手段】 Siを4~12(wt%)、Cuを0.5~5(wt%)、Mgを0.1~0.6(wt%)、Caを20~250(ppm)、Zn0.1~1.0(wt%)を含有し、かつSiとCaの重量濃度の比がSi1に対してCaが0.005倍以上であり、残部がアルミニウム及び不可避不純物からなることを特徴とする耐圧性に優れた鋳物用アルミニウム合金。

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

【特許請求の範囲】・

【請求項1】 Siを4~12(wt%)、Cuを0. 5~5(wt%)、Mgを0.1~0.6(wt%)、Caを20~250(ppm)、Zn0.1~1.0 (wt%)を含有し、かつSiとCaの重量濃度の比がSi1に対してCaが0.005倍以上であり、残部がアルミニウム及び不可避不純物からなることを特徴とする耐圧性に優れた鋳物用アルミニウム合金。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は耐圧性に優れた鋳物 用アルミニウム合金に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、A1-Si-Cu系合金は鋳造性が比較的良く機械強度が良いために、鋳物用合金として一般に広く用いられている。しかしながら、この合金系は外引け量が大きく引け巣が集中し易い。従って耐圧性が必要とされる場合に、圧力媒体が引け巣を通って洩れてしまうという問題点がある。また、健全な鋳物を得るには、発生しやすい引け巣が製品中に入らないようにするために、押湯を大きくとらなくてはならず、方案重量と鋳物重量の比である方案歩留りが悪くなるという経済的な問題がある。また鋳造方案によっては押湯に発生する凝固収縮が、溶融温度、型温度等の鋳造条件が変化することによって鋳物製品の鋳肌に現れ易く、そのときには外引けと称する形状不良、外観不良になる。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この問題を解決すべく、従来はCaを添加することで引け巣を分散させて耐圧性を改善してきた。しかしながらCaだけでは耐圧性が十分に向上せず、またCa濃度が高過ぎると脱ガス性と流動性を低下させるため、Caをもって耐圧性を向上させるには限りがあった。

【0004】また、特に再生アルミニウム合金では、原料となるスクラップ中から混入するFeと溶湯中のA1、Siとが反応して晶出したA1-Si-Fe系の金属間化合物が最終凝固部付近での凝固収縮の溶湯の充足を阻害するため、引け巣や連続した線状の引け巣の集合体を発生し易く、鋳物耐圧性を悪化させる問題があった。

【0005】最近、かかるFe濃度の高い場合に晶出量が多くなるAI-Fe-Si系金属間化合物をCaを添加することで晶出量を抑制し、線状の引け巣の発生を防止し耐圧性を確保するアルミ合金が提案されている(特開平1-156446)。しかしながら、この発明では高いFe濃度によって損なわれた耐圧性をFe濃度が低い場合の水準迄回復することが出来るものの、さらなる耐圧性向上は期待出来ない。またFe濃度が低い合金では、無害化しようとする上述の金属間化合物そのものが

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、これらの問題点を鑑み種々研究の結果なされたものである。即ち、本発明を達成するための手段は、 $Si \, \epsilon \, 4 \sim 1\, 2\, (wt\, \%)$ 、 $Cu \, \epsilon \, 0.5 \sim 5\, (wt\, \%)$ 、 $Mg \, \epsilon \, 0.1 \sim 0.6\, (wt\, \%)$ 、 $Ca \, \epsilon \, 2\, 0 \sim 2\, 5\, 0\, (ppm)$ 、 $Z \, n\, 0.1 \sim 1.0\, (wt\, \%)$ を含有し、かつ $Si \, k \, Ca \, a$ の重量濃度の比が $Si \, 1\, k$ に対して $Ca \, k \, 0.0\, 5\, k$ 上であり、残部がアルミニウム及び不可避不純物からなることを特徴とする。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、A1-Si-Cu系合金において適量の濃度のCa、Mg、Znを同時に含有させると、共晶温度を大きく低下させる一方液相線温度はこれらの元素の含有によってほとんど影響を受けないため、液相線温度と共晶温度の差である凝固温度範囲が拡大することに着目したものである。すなわち、この液相と固相の共存領域である凝固温度範囲が、鋳物製品の耐圧性に大きく影響し、この領域が大きい程耐圧性が向上することを見出したものである。

【0008】以下、本発明に係るアルミニウム合金の成分限定理由を述べる。Siは、Al-Si-Cu系合金では流動性を向上させる成分である。4wt%以下でその効果は少なく12wt%以上では、鋳造時に初晶ケイ素が晶出し、内部ノッチ効果により靱性が低下する。

【0009】Cuは、合金基地(以下、マトリックスと略す)を固溶体硬化するとともに時効処理によりAlまたはAlとMgとの析出物を析出し機械的強度、硬度を増加させる。含有量がO.5wt%以下ではマトリックスの機械的強度、硬度を高めることは十分でなく、5wt%以上添加しても機械的強度の向上はあまり望めず、逆に鋳造時の熱間割れを生じ、鋳物の健全性を害する。

【0010】MgはCa、Znとともに添加することで共晶温度を低下させ、耐圧性を向上させることを見出した。さらにMgは含有されるSiと金属間化合物Mg2Siを形成し、材料に熱処理性を付与し機械強度の向上に寄与するが、その含有量が適正よりも多いときには靭性を低下させるので、その含有量は0.6%以下が望ましい。また0.1%以下ではCaと共存することによる耐圧性向上の効果が期待できない。

【0011】CaはMg、2nとともに含有されることで共晶温度を低下させ、耐圧性を向上させることを見出したが、十分な耐圧性を得るためのCa濃度は、Si濃度を1とした場合、重量比で0.0005倍以上のCa濃度が必要である。この比率未満のCa濃度では耐圧性に与える効果がない。またCa濃度が250(ppm)以上ではアルミニウム合金溶湯の脱ガス性と流動性を悪化させるために、型内に十分溶湯を行き渡らせることが出来ず、湯廻り不良、湯境の原因となる。

で共晶温度を低下させ、耐圧性を向上させることを見出した。加えてMgとともに含有されることで機械的性質を向上させるのに有効である。しかし0.1%未満ではその効果が期待できず、1.0%以上含有すると靭性を悪化させる効果が大きい。そのためZnの濃度は0.1~1.0%を範囲とする。

[0013]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を比較例とともに示す。表1に示す組成のアルミニウム合金を溶製し、図2に示す鋳型に注湯し引け巣観察を行った。

【0014】(1)引け巣試験条件

注湯温度

720±5℃

鋳型

図2の内寸を有するシェル砂成形体

型温

常温

溶湯処理

六塩化エタンによる脱ガス処理

【0015】(2)引け巣観察結果

引け巣観察は、図2の鋳型に鋳込まれた合金鋳物を上下 方向に2分割し、分割面を面削して平滑化した後パイプ 深さ及びパイプ体積を測定した。パイプ深さは図1に示 した合金鋳物断面の模式図で示したA部を測定した。パイプ体積は、2分割した分割面両方のパイプ部分(図1のB部)に粘土を埋込み、その重量を測定し粘度の比重で除して求めた。その結果を表2に示す。本発明の実施例1~8は比較例1~6と比べてパイプ深さが小さく、パイプ体積、外引け量も小さく、耐圧性が改善されていることが明らかである。

【0016】(3)機械的試験結果

[0017]

【表1】

供試材成分

No	•	Сu	Si	Ζn	Fe	Mn	Ni	Mg Ca	備考
	1	3.11	5.83	0.10	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.37 0.003	
	2	3. []	5.83	0.10	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.37 0.013	
実	3	3.01	9.80	0.10	D. 42	0.04	0.02	0.50 0.013	
施	4	3.01	9.74	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.49 0.018	
例	5	3.10	6.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.52 0.011	
	6	3.10	6.08	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.52 0.018	
	7	3.01	5.80	0.10	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.22 0.004	,
	8	3.01	5.80	0.10	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.22 0.018	
								·	15
	1	3.01	5.60	0.05	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.04 0.000	J J I S相当
	2	3.01	.5.75	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.04 0.005	合金
比	3	3.02	5.75	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.04 0.009	AC2B
較	4	3.11	5.83	0.11	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.40 0.000	
(7 1									
	5	3.01	9.65	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.48 0.000	•
	6	3.10	6.00	0.11	0.01	0. 00	0.00	0.52 0.00D	
i	لب_		<u> </u>						

【0018】 【表2】

引け巣試験結果

		<i>!</i>
	パイプ深さ (m.m.)	: バイブ体稿 (ml)
実施例1 ル 2 ル 3 ル 4 ル 5 ル 6	17. 1 13. 0 26. 7 20. 7 20. 0 18. 0 20. 3	2. 0 1. 4 1. 7 1. 2 2. 4 1. 9 2. 4 0. 9
# 8 比較例1	7. 9 50. 1	4. 9
" 2 " 3 " 4	55. 2 51. 4 49. 3	5. 8 5. 8 4. 9
" 5 " 6	51. l 54. 5	4. 4 5. 9

【0019】 【表3】

機械的試験結果

O . (N/mm²) 0 0. 2 (N/1mm²) δ (%) (H_B) 実施例 306 205 4. 2 98 2 302 203 4.6 98 3 321 224 2. 2 97 4 320 219 2. 0 98 5 307 196 5.5 94 6 313 199 5.4 96 7 301 194 5. 1 96 8 303 196 4.8 92 比較例 268 188 2. 7 95 2 265 195 2.8 96 .3 271 191 3. 1 97 4 296 202 1.5 98 5 310 221 1. 1 99 6 288 200 2. 1 99

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

[0020]

【発明の効果】以上のように本発明合金において、A1 -Si-Cu 系銭造合金に $0.1\sim0.6$ (wt%)の Mg及び $20\sim250$ (ppm)のCa、 $0.1\sim1.0$ (wt%)のZnを含有させることにより引け巣を分散させ、耐圧性に優れた利点を有するものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】引け巣測定を行った合金鋳物の模式図である。

【図2】 鋳型の内寸を示す。

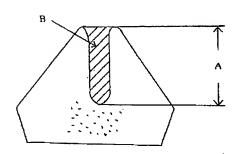
【符号の説明】

A パイプ深さを示す。

B パイプ体積を測定した部位を示す。

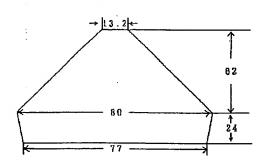
【図1】

引け巣観察位置



【図2】

鋳型内寸(mm)



フロントページの続き

(72) 発明者 関 昇

東京都港区芝大門 1 丁日13番9号 昭和電工株式会社内

(72)発明者 京野 利夫

福島県喜多方市長内7840 喜多方軽金属株 式会社内 Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Hei 10[1998]-158771

Job No.: 889-89713 Ref.: GAN 98-2331

Translated from Japanese by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company 910 West Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701 USA

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (A)

KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. HEI 10[1998]-158771

Int. Cl.⁶:

C 22 C

21/02

Filling No.:

Hei 8[1996]-321473

Filling Date:

December 2, 1996

Publication Date:

June 16, 1998

No. of Claims:

1 (Total of 5 pages; OL)

Examination Requested:

Not filed

ALUMINUM ALLOYS WITH EXCELLENT PRESSURE RESISTANCE FOR CASTING

Inventors:

Keiichi Yokoi

Chiba Branch, Showa Denko K.K.

3, Kaigan-doori, Yawata Ichihara-shi, Chiba-ken

Toshio Watanabe

Chiba Branch, Showa Denko K.K.

3, Kaigan-doori, Yawata Ichihara-shi, Chiba-ken

Noboru Seki

Showa Denko K.K.

13-9, 1-Chome, Shibadaimon,

Minato-ku Tokyo-to

Yoshio Kyono

Kitakata Light Metal Co., Ltd.

7840, Osauchi

Kitakata-shi, Fukushima-ken

Applicants:

000002004----

Showa Denko K.K.

13-9, 1-Chome, Shibadaimon, Minato-ku Tokyo-to

596173610 Kitakata Light Metal Co., Ltd. 7840, Osauchi Kitakata-shi, Fukushima-ken

Agent:

Taira Yaguchi, patent attorney

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Abstract

Objective

To provide aluminum alloys with good pressure resistance for casting.

Means to solve the problems

Aluminum alloys with excellent pressure resistance for casting are characterized by containing 4-12 wt% Si, 0.5-5 wt% Cu, 0.1-0.6 wt% Mg, 20-250 ppm Ca, and 0.1-1.0 wt% Zn, the concentration by weight ratio of Ca/Si is 0.005 or greater, and the remainder is aluminum and unavoidable impurities.

Claim

1. Aluminum alloys with excellent pressure resistance for casting, characterized by containing 4-12 wt% Si, 0.5-5 wt% Cu, 0.1-0.6 wt% Mg, 20-250 ppm Ca, and 0.1-1.0 wt% Zn, the concentration by weight ratio of Ca/Si is 0.005 or greater, and the remainder is aluminum and unavoidable impurities.

Detailed explanation of the invention

[0001]

Technical field of the invention

The present invention pertains to aluminum alloys with excellent pressure resistance for casting.

[0002]

Prior art

Heretofore Al-Si-Cu-based alloys have relatively good castability and mechanical strength; therefore, they have been widely used as alloys for casting. However, these alloys have a large tendency to form shrinkage cavities; therefore, shrinkage cavities concentrate easily. Accordingly, in case pressure resistance is necessary, the pressure medium passes through the shrinkage cavities so that leaking occurs, which is a problem. To obtain a sound casting, we have to make the feeder head large to prevent the shrinkage cavities (which are easy to form) from entering the manufactured goods, so the planned yield, which is the planned weight/casting weight ratio, becomes poor, which is an economic problem. Depending on the planned casting, the solidification shrinkage which occurs at the feeder head easily appears on the casting surface of the casting products by the change of casting conditions such as fusion temperature, mold temperature, etc., and at that time, poor shape and poor appearance which are called open [sic; shrinkage] cavities can be formed.

[0003]

Problems to be solved by the invention

To solve the problems, heretofore Ca was added for dispersing the shrinkage cavities for improving the pressure resistance. However, Ca alone could not improve the pressure resistance sufficiently, and when the Ca concentration was too high, the degassing properties and the fluidity were reduced; therefore, there was a limitation to the improvement of pressure resistance using Ca.

[0004]

Especially in regenerated aluminum alloys, the Al-Si-Fe-based intermetallic compounds which crystallize by the reaction of Al and Si in the molten alloys with the Fe from the scrap, which is a raw material, obstruct the sufficiency of solidified and shrunken molten alloy in the vicinity of the final solidification region; therefore, shrinkage cavities or aggregates of continuous linear shrinkage cavities are easy to form which deteriorate the pressure resistance of foundry goods, which is a problem.

[0005]

Recently, aluminum alloys were proposed (Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Hei 1[1989]-156446) for suppressing the amount of the crystallized Al-Fe-Si-based intermetallic compounds, whose amount was large when the Fe concentration was high, by adding Ca and preventing the formation of linear shrinkage cavities for maintaining pressure resistance.

However, in this invention it was possible to restore the pressure resistance which was decreased by the high Fe concentration to the level when the Fe concentration was low; however, further improvement of the pressure resistance was impossible to expect. For alloys having low Fe concentration, the amount of the above-mentioned intermetallic compounds, which we want to make harmless, is small; therefore the effect of Ca is small.

[0006]

Means to solve the problems

In view of these problems, various studies were carried out and as a result the present invention was attained. That is, the means for attaining the present invention is characterized by using aluminum alloys containing 4-12 wt% of Si, 0.5-5 wt% of Cu, 0.1-0.6 wt% of Mg, 20-250 ppm of Ca, and 0.1-1.0 wt% of Zn, the concentration by weight ratio of Ca/Si to Si 1 is 0.005 or greater, and the remainder is aluminum and unavoidable impurities.

[0007]

Embodiment of the invention

The present invention concerns the fact that in Al-Si-Cu-based alloys, when Ca, Mg, and Zn are added simultaneously to the alloys, the eutectic temperature is reduced very much and in the meantime the liquidus temperature is almost not affected by these elements; therefore, the solidification temperature range, which is the difference between the liquidus temperature and eutectic temperature, is broadened. That is, the solidification temperature range, which is the coexistence scope of the liquid phase and the gaseous phase, affects greatly the pressure resistance of casting products; the larger the scope, the larger the improvement of the pressure resistance.

[8000]

In the following, the reasons for limiting the constituents of the aluminum alloys of the present invention will be explained. Si is a constituent in Al-Si-Cu-based alloys for improving the fluidity. When the Si content is 4 wt% or less, its effect is little, whereas when it is greater than 12 wt%, the primary crystals of Si crystallize and by the internal notch effect, the toughness is decreased.

[0009]

Cu hardens the solid solution of an alloy matrix (hereinafter this is abbreviated to matrix) and at the same time by aging treatment, it precipitates deposits of Al or Al and Mg and increases the mechanical strength and hardness. When the Cu content is 0.5 wt% or less, it is not sufficient

to increase the mechanical strength and hardness of the matrix, whereas when it is greater than 5 wt%, the improvement of mechanical strength cannot be expected to increase much but on the contrary, heat cracks at the time of casting occur; thus, the soundness of the casting is damaged.

[0010]

It was found that when Mg was added simultaneously with Ca and Zn, the eutectic temperature was reduced and the pressure resistance was improved. Furthermore, Mg forms an intermetallic compound Mg₂Si with the Si in the alloys and imparts heat treatability to the materials and contributes to the improvement of the mechanical strength; however, when the amount added is more than the adequate amount, it can reduce the toughness of the alloys; therefore, the Mg content is preferably 0.6% or less. When the Mg content is 0.1% or less, the improvement of pressure resistance due to coexistence with Ca cannot be expected.

[0011]

It was found that when Ca was added simultaneously with Mg and Zn, the eutectic temperature of the alloys was reduced and the pressure resistance was improved. However, the Ca concentration for obtaining a sufficient pressure resistance is such that the weight ratio of Ca/Si is at least 0.0005. When the Ca concentration is less than 0.0005 for the ratio of Ca/Si, there is no effect imparted to the pressure resistance and when the Ca concentration is greater than 250 ppm, the degassing property and the fluidity of the molten aluminum alloys are deteriorated; therefore, sufficient molten alloys cannot spread inside the mold so that it is the cause of run and cold shut of the molten alloys.

[0012]

It was found that when Zn was added simultaneously with Mg and Ca, the eutectic temperature of the alloys was reduced and the pressure resistance was improved. The addition of Zn and Mg to the alloys at the same time is effective for the improvement of the mechanical properties of the alloys. However, when less than 0.1% Zn is added, the effect cannot be expected, whereas when greater than 1.0% Zn is added, the deterioration of the toughness of the alloys is large; therefore, the Zn concentration range is limited to 0.1-1.0%.

[0013]

Application examples

In the following, application examples of the present invention will be shown together with comparative examples. The aluminum alloys shown in Table 1 were prepared and then they were poured into the mold shown in Figure 2 and the shrinkage cavities were observed.

[0014]

(1) Conditions for testing the shrinkage cavities

Pouring temperature

 720 ± 5 °C

Mold

Shell sand mold having the internal size of Figure 2

Mold temperature

Room temperature

Molten alloy treatment

Degassing by hexachloroethane

[0015]

(2) Results of observation of shrinkage cavities

For observation of shrinkage cavities, the alloy cast in the mold of Figure 2 was divided in the vertical direction into two; then, the divided surfaces were smoothed by machining, and the pipe depth and the pipe volume were measured. The pipe depth was obtained by measuring the region A shown by the scheme of the cross section of the cast alloy shown in Figure 1. The pipe volume was obtained by filling clay in the pipe region (region B of Figure 1) of both divided surfaces, followed by measuring its weight, then dividing the weight by the specific gravity of the clay. The results are shown in Table 2. The pipe depth, pipe volume, and the amount of open cavity of Application Examples 1-8 of the present invention were all smaller than those of Comparative Examples 1-6; thus, it is clear that the pressure resistance was improved.

[0016]

(3) Results of testing the mechanical properties

Aluminum alloys having the compositions shown in Table 1 were prepared; then, they were cast in JIS H5202 ship bottom-shaped molds under the conditions of pouring temperature $700 \pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$ and mold temperature $200 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to prepare specimens for testing strength. The strength test was carried out after the specimens were subjected to solution treatment at 500°C for 8 h, then quenching with warm water at 60°C , and then aging at 160°C for 6 h. The results of testing the mechanical properties are shown in Table 3. It is clear from the results of Table 3 [sic; 3] that the σ_B , $\sigma_{0.2}$, and δ of the present application examples are all superior to those of comparative examples and both pressure resistance and mechanical strength are also superior.

[0017]

Table 1. Constituents of test samples

	No		Сu	Si	Zn	Fe	Mn	Ni	Mg	Ca	3 🗪
		1	3.11	5.83	0.10	0.31	0.05	D. 01	0.37	0.003	
		2	3.11	5.83	0.19	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.37	0.013	
_	実	3	3.01	9.80	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	8.59	0.013	
(1)	應	4	3.01	9.74	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	B. 49	0.018	
	例	5	3.10	6.00	8.11	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.011	
		6	3.10	6.00	0.13	0.01	0.00	0.00	8.52	0.018	
		7	3.01	5.88	0.10	0.32	0.04	0.01	8.22	0.004	
		8	3.01	5.88	0.10	0.32	0.04	0.01	B. 22	0.018	
		,	3.01	5.60	0.05	Ó. 42	A. 04	0.02	0.04	0.060	1 J I S相当
		2	3.01				0.04	_		0.085	64 (4)
	比	3	3.02				6. 84		1	0.009	AC2B
(L)	較	4	3.11	5.83	0.11	0.31	0.05	0.01	8.40	9.008	۱ ۱
_	例										
1		5	3.01	9.65	0.10	0.42	0.04	0.02	0.48	0.000	
		6	3, 10	8.00	0.11	0.01	0.00	8.00	0.52	0.000	
			L								L

Key:

- Application Example Comparative Example Remarks 2
- 3
- Alloy equivalent to JIS

[0018]

Table 2. Results of testing the shrinkage cavity

	③ イブ混さ (mm)	中 イプ体積 (ml)
実施例1	17. 1 13. 0 26. 7 20. 7 20. 0 18. 0 20. 3 7. 9	2. 0 1. 4 1. 7 1. 2 2. 4 1. 9 2. 4 0. 9
比較例1 1 2 2 3 0 4 0 5 0 6	50. 1 55. 2 51. 4 49. 3 51. 1 54. 5	4. 9 5. 8 5. 8 4. 9 4. 4 5. 9

Key:

- Application Example Comparative Example Pipe depth Pipe volume 2
- 3

[0019]

Table 3. Results of mechanical tests

		o. (R/ma*)	σ _{0.2} (N/=²)	δ (%)	(H ₃)
実施例	1	306	205	4. 2	98
(1)	2	302	203	4. 6	98
	3	321	224	2. 2	97
	4	320	219	2. 0	98
	5	307	196	5. 5	94
	6	313	199	5. 4	96
	7	301	194	5. 1	96
	8	303	196	4. 8	92
比較例	1	268	188	2. 7	95
(D)	2	265	195	2. 8	96
	3	271	191	3. 1	97
	4	296	202	1. 5	98
	5	310	221	1. 1	99
	6	288	200	2. 1	99

Key:

Application Example

2 Comparative Example

[0020]

Effect of the invention

As mentioned above, by adding 0.1-0.6 wt% Mg, 20-250 ppm Ca, and 0.1-1.0 wt% Zn, the shrinkage cavities were dispersed and thus excellent pressure resistance was obtained.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a typical drawing of an alloy casting whose shrinkage cavities were measured. Figure 2 shows the inner size of the mold.

Explanation of symbols

A: Depth of pipe

B: Region of pipe yolume measured.

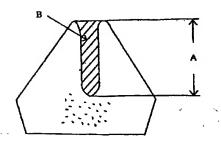


Figure 1. Observation position of shrinkage cavities

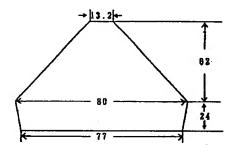


Figure 2. Inner size (mm) of the mold